



THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1909.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, July 8.

The State Department received a despatch today from Elliott Northcott, Minister to Colombia, who is apparently at Barranquilla, the scene of the outbreak of the Colombian revolution. In his dispatch which is dated July 5, he reports that the partisans of General Valencia began fighting the day before and towards noon entered the city which they captured together with one of the gunboats in the river. The revolutionary army is now in full possession. Officials of the government have been arrested and imprisoned and revolutionary officers have been installed in their places. Traffic on the Magdalena river has been suspended. Americans now at Barranquilla are reported to be in no danger. No action has been taken as yet by the State Department in dispatching one of the American naval vessels now in Central American waters to the scene of the disturbances, but it is probable that this will be done to assure protection to American interests.

The Wright brothers are still at Fort Myer getting their aeroplane in order. The next flight will probably take place Saturday—if the wind is favorable, if the engine behaves properly and if there is nothing else to prevent. The torn canvas of the plane has been repaired, and new skids are being attached today. Wilbur believes he has discovered the reason for the balkiness of the engine, whose sudden stoppage while in mid air caused the recent accident. The fault is with the magnet, he believes, and one reason for his trip to New York on Tuesday was to interview the maker of this device. The maker told him that by increasing the insulation, further trouble would probably be avoided. This will be done before another flight is attempted.

Treasury officials are somewhat disturbed over information which has reached them from financial circles in New York that the question of the constitutionality of the corporation tax will be carried into the courts at an early day.

U. S. Treasurer Trest was so advised on the recent trip to the Metropolitan. It is said that as soon as the government attempts to enforce that provision of the law, some of the corporations will carry the case into the court by injunction proceedings.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer returned to his desk at the Navy Department today after a short trip to New England. Mr. Meyer intends to remain in Washington until Congress adjourns when he will leave for a fishing expedition in Canada. Later he will witness the last target practice of the Atlantic battleship fleet in Cape Cod Bay. Mr. Meyer denied the report that he had violated the law by following in the Polaris the course of the Harvard-Yale boat race in New London, Conn., last week. "The story is untrue," he said. "I was not on the course at any time during the race. The Dolphin's launch followed the course down the river but it was always outside of the course." An official denial of the report that Secretary Meyer had taken advantage of his position to break into the course at the Harvard-Yale boat race the other day was made this afternoon by acting secretary of the treasury.

Andrew Y. Bradley, son of former Judge Andrew Bradley, of the District Supreme Court, has become a member of the chorus of a Washington theater.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

After a day's session important in results, the Senate adjourned a 7 o'clock yesterday, with a fair prospect of passing the tariff bill today and sending it back to the House.

Offering his income tax amendment as a substitute for the corporation tax amendment of the bill, Mr. Bailey demanded a yeas-and-noes vote. His substitute was rejected—28 to 47.

Mr. Aldrich was forced to strike out the provision exempting "holding companies" from the corporation tax, and now there is no form of corporation, having a capital stock represented by shares, with the exception of fraternal beneficiary societies, domestic building and loan associations, operated on the mutual benefit plan, and religious, charitable, and educational concerns which are exempted from the 2 per cent tax.

Next to the income tax, the discussion of the customs code was the big feature of the day's work.

The debate over the court provision resulted in the acceptance of the finance committee's provision.

Sensor Daniel started a filibuster against the increased tax on tobacco, which prevented the holding of a night session.

Serious Conditions in Italy.

Rome, July 8.—An entire army corps, in small detachments, is scattered throughout southern Italy, maintaining order among the thousands who have fled from their homes because of the prediction of seismological experts that the severest earthquake Italy has ever experienced will occur today. Towns throughout Calabria, Campania and Sicily are practically deserted, their inhabitants camping in the fields patiently awaiting the expected destruction of their home.

Meantime, hordes of outlaws have taken possession of the deserted towns and villages, plundering the abandoned houses and wantonly destroying property. Several clashes between outlaw bands and the troops have been reported.

Destructive War Weapon.

Berlin, July 8.—Germany has granted a patent on what will prove the most destructive weapon ever devised for modern warfare. The new implement is a high submarine magnet which, when barred and in working order, will draw a ship out of its course, or else literally suck the immense Leviathans under the water and destroy them.

The inventors of this terrible war instrument declare that by their use all harbors will be practically impregnable, for no ship could enter if the magnet was working. They also declare it will be useful in offensive operations at sea, as they will draw the vessels of the enemy close enough to engage in close quarters.

Murderers Executed.

Indiana, Pa., July 8.—Reigned to their fate, after having spent the greater part of their last night on earth with Rev. Father Ferri, Joseph Veltre and Bruno Caronni walked calmly to the scaffold in the jail yard today, and paid the penalty for the murder of Robert Loser, an old soldier, whom they shot to death in a field on July 13, 1908. Two weeks ago the condemned men made a confession, in which they charged Frank Veltre, a brother of Joseph Veltre, with having planned; the crime and to have furnished them the weapons. Frank visited the jail several days later, was placed under arrest, and the confession is now on record in the prosecutor's office, awaiting grand jury action.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, July 8.

SENATE.

A promise of a continuous session until the final passage of the tariff bill was given the Senate by Senator Aldrich today. It took the form of a motion made by him that the role providing arbitrarily for adjournment at seven o'clock every afternoon be revoked. His motion was carried and the way was therefore cleared for an unlimited session of the Senate, to be terminated either by the passage of the bill or by a special vote to adjourn.

An amendment by Senator Daniel providing that the corporation tax should be one-fourth per cent, on the gross receipts over \$20,000 of all corporations having over \$300,000 capital stock was taken up by the Senate when it met today.

Mr. Bacon offered an amendment to levy a tax on corporations having gross receipts of over \$100,000.

On Mr. Aldrich's motion both the Bacon and Daniel amendments were laid on the table.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Gore providing that the revenue from bunks might be set aside as a safety fund to make good the losses of depositors in wrecked banks. It was laid on the table.

Similar action was taken on an amendment by Mr. Newlands, to apply the tax only to corporations, associations and insurance companies whose receipts were only \$250,000.

Sensor Aldrich then moved the adoption of the corporation tax section of the tariff bill. There were some votes in the negative but the vice-president declared the motion carried and no demand was made for a roll call.

The amendment was agreed to in committee of the whole last Friday, on a vote of 60 to 11.

The Senate then adopted section 7 of the bill which provides that when any country grants a bounty or imposes an export duty on goods shipped to this country the amount of the bounty or export duty shall be added to the tariff rate when the importations reach this country.

Sensor Bacon, in behalf of his colleague Mr. Clay, who is absent, secured a vote upon an amendment preferred by the latter imposing special stamp taxes on all transactions in grain, cotton, stocks and bonds, etc. This was not done, however, until after there had been a sharp little passage between Mr. Bacon and Mr. Aldrich.

The amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 44 to 34.

The tobacco schedules were taken up. Senator Martin entered a vigorous protest against the proposed increase of the tax on manufactured tobacco from 6 to 8 cents per pound and also the large increase on cigars. He complained that these amendments had been held back until so late in the consideration of the bill that no opportunity had been given to hear from the growers on the matter. He said that \$10,000,000 additional revenue would be raised by these taxes and he was confident that the growers of tobacco and the consumers would pay that amount and that the tobacco trust's profits would not suffer.

Sensor Simmons made argument against the proposed increase of the tobacco tax and read memorials from many boards of trade and letters from manufacturers in his state protesting against an increase.

Sensor Bailey said the republicans occupied an old position compared with that of 1888. In the latter year they seriously raised the question of repealing all the tobacco taxes. Now they ask for an increase.

When the tariff bill was brought in Senator Aldrich said it would produce plenty of revenue. Then the corporation tax, which is expected to yield between \$24,000,000 and \$50,000,000 was added. That seemed to indicate a surplus of nearly \$60,000,000 and it was to be increased by an added tax of \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on the poor man's tobacco. The republican senators, Mr. Bailey said, refused to raise \$9,000,000 on tea, which was not used by one man in ten but they now proposed to raise \$12,000,000 on what nine men out of ten used.

A hardship, he said, would be worked by the increased tax on snuff. Perhaps, women would not get snuff, he added but some of them did so and they were among the poorest of the poor. He would assume that a woman would as soon snuff snuff as to smoke cigarettes.

Those who use snuff were in the very humblest walks of life and it was hard to increase they pay, 33 per cent, when the republicans had refused to tax the incomes of the rich. He predicted republican disaster as a result of this tariff bill.

Sensor Daniel opposed the adoption of the tobacco tax amendment, and said it was aimed at the trusts, but the target at the muzzle that could not be missed was the farmer.

An argument in favor of the increased tax was made by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana.

An amendment by Mr. Daniel to restore the present tobacco tax was defeated—24 to 64.

HOUSE.

The House will hereafter meet at noon daily. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the House today.

A tribute to the late Representative Cushman, of Washington, was made by Chaplain Couden in his prayer opening the meeting of the House today. Representative Humphrey, the dead congressman's life-long friend, informed the House of his death, paying a touching tribute to his memory. A resolution offered by him that the House adjourn out of respect to his memory was adopted.

Cushman's desk was draped in black and covered with flowers.

Representative Humphrey had anticipated accompanying Representative Cushman's body to Tacoma, but found it impossible to leave.

NICE HAIR FOR ALL.

Once Destroy the Dandruff Germ, and Hair Grows Luxuriantly.

Any one who has nice hair if he or she has not dandruff, which causes brittle, dry hair falling out and baldness. To cure dandruff it is necessary to kill the germ that causes it, and that is just what Newbro's Herpicide does. Cornelius Grew, Colfax, Wash., says: "One bottle of Newbro's Herpicide completely cured me of dandruff, which was very thick; and it has stopped my hair from falling out." It makes hair soft and glossy as silk; dandruff, dandruff, and refreshing hair dressing. It permits the hair to grow abundantly, and kills the dandruff germ. Sold by Ernest L. Allen & Co., agents, two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Today's Telegraphic News

Killed by Burglar.

New York, July 8.—Struggling to save her son's life, Mrs. Sophie Staber, wife of George Staber, a wealthy importer, was shot to death by a burglar early today in her home, No. 455 east Eighteenth street, in the fashionable Flatbush section. The shot that killed his mother, passed through the shirt of George Staber, and the burning powder signed his face.

Young Staber was awakened by the rattling of a window, as the burglars climbed into the house. He started down the stairs, calling to them to leave and was ordered to stand at the point of a revolver. Instead, he leaped for the burglar, and grappled with him.

The scuffle awakened Mrs. Staber, who rushed down the stairs screaming: "For God's sake, George, take care of yourself!"

The burglar wrestled himself free of the young man, and throwing his revolver over Staber's shoulder, fired point blank at the woman, as she reached the bottom of the stairs. He then turned and fled.

Young Staber, dazed, tried to follow, but was stopped by a fusillade of shots from the man's companion, who stood at a window in the rear of the house.

As the burglar ran, he dropped his revolver, and the boy, securing it, emptied the five shots contained after the fleeing man. One of them took effect, for the man's trail through the house was marked with blood. Mrs. Staber died before a doctor could be summoned.

The police have arrested a man in Brooklyn, whom they are sure is the murderer of Mrs. Staber. At 10:30 a policeman found an Italian in an almost fainting condition at the corner of Church and Utica avenues. He had a bullet wound through his left arm and the loss of blood had so weakened the man that he could not talk enough to give his name. The man whom young Staber fired at is supposed to have been struck in the arm.

LATER.

New York, July 8.—Two men are under arrest. They are John Smith and Carlo Greco. Smith is wounded in the arm and leg. Both men, the police declare, admit they were implicated in the burglary of the Staber home, but neither of them will admit the actual shooting. Smith declared he was acting as the "lookout," outside the house, at the time he was shot. What was Greco's connection with the crime the police refuse to state, though declaring that both of the men have confessed. The police are seeking a third man believed to have been implicated.

Flood in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 8.—A list of dead, which on this date defies accurate estimation, railroads paralyzed, telegraph and telephone communication interrupted, combine to make the situation confronting the rescuers in the flood swept district today one of the most serious in the history of the middle west.

The number dead is variously estimated up to twenty. The fate of a number of persons carried away by the flood is not known. Five men were swept away with a railroad bridge near Chillicothe, late yesterday. Motor boats went in pursuit of wreckage to which the men were clinging. Darkness came before the boats had overtaken the wreck. Four men are missing at Pattonsburg. It is believed that they were drowned. Reports received this morning say the water in many places is still rising, and the extent of the flood is increasing.

No word was received up to late this forenoon from Pattonsburg, but it is known that two relief trains dispatched yesterday to succor the people of the inundated towns are hopelessly stalled in the flood.

At dark last night much of the rescue work was abandoned. The dangers of the flood were so great that rescuers could do but little. Today parties have set out again hoping to rescue those who have taken refuge in trees or whose homes are surrounded by water.

Six people who lived in the Grand river bottoms near Chillicothe, were reported in danger. A rescue party went in search of them but could not find them. It is presumed they are dead. A farmer living alone near Gallatin was reported in peril. Rescuers found his cabin in 15 feet of water. His fate is not known. Boats were scarce and some of the rescue parties used improvised rafts. These were found to be very frail and some of the rescues were thrown into the floods or swept down the streams clogged by wreckage of their craft. Hundreds of people are in peril.

At Pattonsburg the latest reports says a two foot rise in the Grand river flood has increased the peril of marooned people late last night a brief message said little had been done for those who were driven to roofs or held prisoner in the upper stories of their homes. Hundreds of people there are in danger of drowning, and infants and women are suffering from exposure and want of food.

Rain fell during most of the night. The situation at Trenton today is reported more serious than ever. Gallatin is suffering and Gallatin Junction is inundated.

Terrific Earthquake Shocks.

Paris, July 8.—Dispatches received in Paris indicate that a terrific earthquake occurred this morning throughout India and Asia. The first shock was felt at 3 o'clock this morning, at Rawal Pindi, the capital of Rawal Pindi district, and extended through the district and into the Chitral district. The shock also was felt at Iskard, the capital of Balistan. It is known that many houses were thrown down by the shocks, but the loss of life is still unknown and details are lacking.

Reports from Asiatic Russia declare that the seismograph at Tashkent recorded a severe earthquake, this morning, which seemed to centre about Mindu-Kush, in central Asia.

Many houses were destroyed and damage done by the earthquake in Kerki and Katti-Kurgan, in Turkistan and in Kokhan Asiatic Russia.

The seismograph at Hamburg, Germany, shows that the shock was more violent than the Messina earthquake. Owing to the lack of news facilities, it is impossible to secure details.

Minister of Finance Assulted.

Paris, July 8.—Former Senator Charles Bis, editor of Hugo's papers, struck Minister of Finance Caillaux in the face and then slapped his cheeks on the floor of the senate, today. A duel between the two men is imminent. The trouble arose over statements reflecting upon the former senator made by Caillaux in a speech before the senate.

Market.

Georgetown, D. C., July 8.—Wheat 150-160 for old; 100-120 for new.

The Colombia Revolution.

Paris, July 8.—Declaring that it is simply a case of "when the cat's away the mice will play," General Rafael Reyes, president of the Republic of Colombia, who is staying here with his daughter, refused today to become excited when he learned of the revolution in his country, and the proclamation of elevating Senator Gonzalez Valencia to the presidency. General Reyes declared that he is not at all alarmed and that the revolution will not alter his plan to spend three months in Europe. According to advice he says he received from General Holguin, whom he left in charge, Reyes says the trouble is confined to Barranquilla. "Colombia always needs an iron hand," said the general.

"Senator Valencia, who was proclaimed president renounced the vice presidency some years ago, and retired from politics. He is my friend, and not a revolutionist. I am sure that the revolutionists are simply conspiring with his name."

"I do not think that this trouble is connected with the treaty between Colombia, Panama and the United States, and I think the Colombia, Panama and the United States, and I think the Colombia congress will ratify the treaty."

"My information is that the trouble is but the smouldering ashes of the revolution I put out when I assumed the presidency and the government troops can take care of it."

Miss Gingles' Charges.

Chicago, July 8.—Assistant States Attorney Short today expected to place on the stand Dr. Wm. Krone, an expert, when the Gingles lace leucocy case was resumed in Judge Brennan's court.

The state wishes to introduce testimony through Dr. Krone, to support its contention that the whole horrible story told by Miss Gingles in which she charged Miss Agnes Burdette, Mrs. Cecilia Kenyon, and an unknown man, with terrible crimes is a flight of the girl's imagination.

Short says he expects to attack the girl's story on the ground that she is h monomaniac on the subjects to which she has referred in her testimony and that she has framed her story after reading "Erotic Classics," of George Reynolds, and some such medical books and "Pycnophic Sexualia," a collection of reports by European scientists.

Dr. Krone examined Miss Gingles at the time she was found bound and gagged in the Wellington Hotel and his reports to the state attorney expresses the opinion that the attacks to which she testified did not occur and that she herself was the primary agent in inflicting the wounds shown on her body.

New Sculling Champion.

Henley, Eng., July 8.—A. A. Stuart, of Kingston, Eng., this afternoon virtually won the right to the title of the world's amateur sculling champion by winning the diamond sculling race from R. Lucas, of Germany, in the last time of 8 minutes and 31 seconds. Stuart was comparatively unknown as a sculler before he entered the race.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 8.—A downward movement prevailed all through the list after the first few minutes, with the supply of stocks coming partly from realizing sales and the putting out of short lines by the professional element and outside of the exchange. There was little support from any quarter around recently prevailing prices and a moderate pressure caused many losses ranging around a point.

MR. TUCKER AT FAIRFAX.

Last night the court house of Fairfax was filled with an audience of beautiful women and sturdy men when Mr. Harry St. George Tucker met the people of the county and addressed them on the subject of his candidacy for gubernatorial honors. The scene and surroundings were worthy of the occasion, the brilliant lights, the beautiful faces of the women and the paintings of Henry W. Thomas and other of Fairfax's talented sons. He stated he had served the cause of prohibition, and then pointed out the fact that for 15 years the judge had served the cause of corporations and that when it came to the point of serving the temperance cause or the railroads by voting for or against a bill to tax each Pullman car selling liquor in the state \$400 a year that defeating the bill—which was lost by a tie—He said his opponent said he (Tucker) was not a business man and therefore should not be elected. In reply he would simply say that he had been selected as the head of the Jamestown Exposition to fill the place made vacant by the death of Virginia's honored son, Fitz Lee, and that he had no intention of trying to upset the plans of that distinguished and honored gentleman. But further that there was a board of managers to whom all details belonged and inside of four weeks after his selection he had to visit Europe to secure attendance at the exposition, and when he returned his entire time was required in Washington to aid in securing the federal appropriation of \$1,000,000 and this work was only concluded less than a month before the exposition opened. "Under such conditions how could I be expected to work after details? It was an impossibility."

Mr. Tucker then went on to show that the Jamestown Exposition was the only one that owned its land and buildings and that all had been financial failures (except one). As to the value of the property owned by the exposition he said he could call to the stand Thomas S. Martin, John W. Daniel and Charles C. Orrin and prove by them that the property of the exposition was worth \$1,800,000 or more than enough to pay all of its indebtedness. Of course Mr. Tucker alluded to Senator Martin's plan to buy the exposition grounds and buildings by the federal government. The speech was one to attract and retain attention and make a deep impression on his hearers, among whom were: Judge J. M. Love, John S. Burroughs, Jr., F. W. Richardson, ex-Senator R. S. Donohue and Col. Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax, and Mr. Robert S. Barrett, of Alexandria. Mr. Tucker is to speak this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Vienna and tonight at Herndon.

BREAD LAW DECLARED VOID.

A few days ago a case was brought before the Police Court of this city by Mr. Henry Schlichting which was designed to test the validity of the present law regarding the sale of bread in the city of Alexandria. The law (code of 1874, page 88), provides for the sale only of loaves weighing eight, four, two and one pounds. Justice Catron, who had reserved his decision, today rendered his opinion in the case. He holds the law to be obsolete and void. The following is the full text of his decision:

The bread law of the city of Alexandria is embodied in sections 2 and 10 of chapter 15 of the Code of 1874. The first of these sections provides for the inspection of bakeries and the bread products thereof by the market master and for the seizure by him of all bread which shall not be made according to the regulations then in force.

Section 10 provides, "All bread, exposed or offered for sale, within the limits of the city of Alexandria, shall be in loaves of the weight of eight pounds, four pounds, two pounds and one pound. Any person offering for sale any bread, short of the weight it purports to be, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offense." And in this same section is set forth the method of procedure in cases arising under the ordinance.

The case in question arose out of the seizure by the market master of certain loaves of bread exposed and offered for sale in this city by Henry Schlichting on the 28th day of June, 1909. These various loaves were of different weights, being seven-eighths of a pound, half a pound, quarter of a pound, and one and one half pounds, and were in some instances labeled, showing the weight of bread in the loaf, and some were without labels. The exact weight and the label attached to each loaf is set forth in an itemized statement. The evidence was to the effect that all of these loaves were of the weight they purported to be and there was no dispute as to the facts in any phase of the case.

It is contended by the city that this act on the part of Henry Schlichting was in violation of the bread law of the city, and that he thereby rendered himself liable to the fine prescribed. And on the part of the defendant it is argued that the acts of the said Schlichting were not in violation of the ordinance; and accordingly, that if in violation of the ordinance the same is void on the ground that it is an unreasonable exercise of the police power. To ascertain whether the acts in question constitute a violation of the ordinance it is necessary to find the meaning thereof. And it appears that there can be but one construction of this law. It expressly provides that all bread, without qualification, exposed or offered for sale shall be in loaves of certain weights. The second clause providing a penalty must be read in connection with and not independently of the first; so that the phrase "purports to be," must be held to refer to the weights named in the first section, that is, eight, four, two and one pound. The object of the law was evidently to protect the buyer from fraud and to assure him that bread purchased would be found to comply with these regulations as to weight. If it should be construed to mean that a loaf of the weight prescribed could be baked and then cut in any manner this object would be defeated, for any weight loaf could be twice or thrice cut and the buyer would be ignorant of the weight of any part thereof unless he took the pains to weigh or have it weighed. Furthermore, the merchant who had thus cut and sold a part of a one pound loaf could not be considered exposing or offering for sale a loaf and would be violating the regulations set out in the first clause of section 10. For a part cannot under any circumstances be considered a whole. And the provision prescribing confiscation by the market master of all bread made other than according to the regulations in force prevents the baking of irregular or fractional loaves.

Hence, under this law it seems certain that bread can only be baked in loaves of eight, four, two and one pound, and that such loaves in their entirety only can be exposed or offered for sale, and that if this ordinance is valid there has been in this case an infraction thereof.

This and similar laws are passed under what is known as the police power vested in the state and which the state of Virginia has delegated to this city, in section 14 of the city charter. This section grants to the city the power "to make all laws which the City Council shall deem expedient or necessary for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants and for the regulation of the morals and police of the city." This is a general granting of power and ordinances passed thereunder must be reasonable to be valid. The ordinance in question was passed at least thirty-five years ago and has not been amended since though trade conditions and custom demands have shown marked changes. Its purpose was to protect against fraud on the part of the seller and perhaps it served that purpose a generation or so ago. Loaves of the weights prescribed were such as were in demand, but the baking of bread has progressed with everything else and the demands of the trade upon the bakers is different today from what it was thirty-five years ago. At that time fancy breads, rolls, biscuits and individual loaves such as are in common use in hotels were unknown, but at present the sale of these fancy breads constitutes a large part of the trade. The consumer asks for bread of different weights than those prescribed in this ordinance, and it is an unreasonable law that prohibits the bakers from supplying this demand. Their business is a perfectly legal one and the city is not empowered to destroy any part of their trade. This law was passed for an age that is now distant, and to hold it good at this day would work an unreasonable hardship not only upon the baker but upon the consumer, for it is not a reasonable law that makes it impossible for a consumer to buy half a pound, quarter of a pound, or any other weight of bread. Reasonable regulations for the sale of bread are proper under the charter provisions, but to provide that only four specific sizes of loaves can be made, bought or sold, does not in any way appear reasonable or necessary for the protection of the community. For these reasons I believe this ordinance obsolete and void, and so hold.

G. Grosvenor Dawe, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, predicted the commercial and industrial leadership of the South in an address before the Southern Commercial Secretaries' Association at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday.

BILIOUS?

FOR SPEEDY RELIEF.

CONGRESSMAN CARLIN.

The Culpeper Exponent on the 25th ultimo printed an industrial edition which was read with much interest. The edition was profusely illustrated. It contained the following concerning Hon. C. O. Carlin, the able representative in Congress from this district:

It is indefatigable energy, sound common sense, untiring progressiveness and loyalty to his friends that have made the Hon. Charles O. Carlin, congressman from this district, what he is today. Mr. Carlin, who is still a young man, has a personality and individuality all his own. As a representative of his state he has shown his fitness for the place, and that he is in every way qualified to fill the high office in which the people have placed him, there can be no doubt, for there are but few men in the Old Dominion who are held in greater respect than he. Congressman Carlin is a native of Alexandria, where he was born April 8, 1866, and here he still makes his home. He began his career as a poor boy, but he is the same today as he was when there was not a penny to his credit in the bank and he could not rub two coins together in his pocket. Fortune has smiled upon him, but it has not spoiled the man, and his career should be an incentive to every youth just entering life, and illustrating better than any other example what a man, honest, square and true, imbued with the determination to succeed and who knows no such word as fail, can accomplish in a country like ours. But the least of it is his own success. There is not a selfish bone in the body of "Charlie" Carlin, as many of his constituents delight to call him, and he always likes to hear the phrase, "for it proves to him, and to others, that he is very near to the hearts of his friends. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, as every good American citizen should, but for many years he was content to fight in the ranks, and it was only upon the most earnest solicitation of his friends that he allowed himself to be nominated for Congress. That makes an ideal representative no one acquainted with him will deny, irrespective of political affiliations. There is no one in the state who is better acquainted with the people's needs, which have been to him a lifelong study, and no one is better equipped to see that they are attended to at Washington, where his career is being watched with interest. Mr. Carlin is a many-sided man; he is possessed of great magnetism and one who instinctively inspires confidence. There is no suggestion of hypocrisy or double dealing about this good, honest, free-spoken American.

Prior to taking up the law in 1885 Mr. Carlin was engaged in the telephone business in this state and Georgia. While studying law he acted as deputy treasurer of Alexandria, and later Judge Stuart appointed him commissioner of accounts. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen and while serving in that capacity was appointed postmaster of the city. Mr. Carlin's legal accomplishments have stood him well in hand in the House of Representatives. He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Congress and is frequently consulted by the leaders of both parties when legal problems are to be solved. He is an eloquent speaker and an able and convincing debater. He has taken a high stand in the Congress of the United States and enjoys the confidence and respect of all his associates. He served the unfinished term of Mr. Bixey and is now serving his own first term, which will expire on the fourth of March, 1911. He will be re-nominated next summer. Although there are some who would like to annoy him with opposition, there is no one in the district who can defeat him, and we do not believe that any sane man will attempt it.

TAFT IN DANGER?

That an attempt on the life of President Taft was planned at the Norwich, Conn., celebration and that everything was not so quiet as had been reported is the statement of Detective James Ward, New Haven's police representative. He said, in describing the incident, which occurred Monday at the time of the big parade:

"I was standing in the crowd near the president, and with me was Detective Wheeler, of the Secret Service, when a woman in the crowd shrieked. We thought it was for lack of air, although it was not a warm day. We drove the crowd back, and as soon as we were near her we heard her gasp, 'A pistol there,' and seemed to faint. After we had brought her to her senses, she told us a man of maximum stature had stood near the president with a revolver under his coat and that in fright she had pretended to faint in order to attract the attention of some officer of the law."

After this, the detectives looked through the crowd, but failed to find the person described or any information regarding him, except that he had been seen hurrying away. President Taft was not disturbed.

The President in Vermont.

Rutland, Vt., July 8.—The scenes in the recent history of the discovery of Lake Champlain shifted today into this town in Vermont. President Taft left Hotel Champlain, Clifton, N. Y., by boat for Burlington at 9:45 o'clock this morning. Arriving here the Taft party and foreign guests were met by an escort of United States troops and Vermont national guardsmen. The presidential party will be escorted to the amphitheatre where there will be a reception. A poem will be read by Miss Carmon. Later a banquet will be served in the gymnasium of the University of Vermont. The president leaves for Washington at the conclusion of tonight's banquet.

A new line of Bell Pies just received at H. W. Wilt & Son's, 106, north Royal street.